

# The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1880.

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NUMBER 17

## WILMINGTON POST

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS. BY ORDER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

### Late General News.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt has sailed for Europe with his wife and two children. He has disposed of 350,000 shares of New York Central and Hudson River Railroad stock, or 50,000 more than one-third of the capital of the company, in the past six months, for an aggregate in round numbers of \$42,500,000. This he is reported to have invested in 4 per cent. government bonds, and by other purchases to have made his total holdings at least \$50,000,000, the interest on which amounts to \$2,000,000 annually. This is his second visit abroad.

Senator Conkling is reported to have announced Senator Windom as his second choice for the Presidency provided a second choice is possible, which he does not admit. But if, in the dispensations of Providence Gen. Grant is not nominated, he will labor cheerfully for Windom.

Joseph Seligman, the great German banker of New York, London, Paris, Frankfurt and New Orleans, recently died, aged 62. He was the oldest of eight brothers all of whom were in business with him in various parts of the world. He leaves a wife and nine children, four of whom are married daughters, and an estate of several millions. He was distinguished for his many Hebrew charities.

William E. Dodge, the millionaire philanthropist, aged 75 has just delivered an address at Cooper Institute, at which were present Peter Cooper, Thurlow Weed and E. D. Morgan, on reminiscences in New York, recalling the time when that city was without railroads, steamers, gas, coal and ferries, and when rich people lived on the Battery, and the city did not extend above Canal street. He told of the time when DeWitt Clinton came down from the great lakes through the newly finished Erie Canal, bringing several barrels of water from the lakes which he poured into the sea at Sandy Hook, amid great ceremonies. These and many other marvelous changes during the lifetime of this noble old man, were recalled.

Ben. Hill must have forgotten himself when he called Mr. Seldo of the Baltimore American "a scoundrel and a villain" on the floor of the Senate, and shook his fist in his face. When Hill refused to go outside the Capitol at Mr. Seldo's request, he said to Hill, "you are a coward, sir, and you know you are a coward." Hill sat still in his seat, muttering, "Be off, be off, you scoundrel!" Georgia must be proud of the dignity of its Senator.

The President has tendered Postmaster General Key the judgeship of the U. S. District Court of Middle and East Tennessee, made vacant by the death of the late Judge Trigg, and he has accepted it. Postmaster James of New York City was pressed as Mr. Key's successor from very influential sources, but the President will promote First Assistant Postmaster General Tyner.

The steamship Columbia, recently built by John Roach for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, lies at the foot of Wall street. The Columbia is to ply up and down the Columbia River in Oregon. She is provided with an Edison dynamo-electric machine, which is to furnish lights for the four largest staterooms. There is an electrical tell-tale to the bridge from the engine, so that the captain when docking can tell just what the engine is doing in order to avoid accidents.

It has long been known and recognized that Senator Logan of Illinois

considers it quite a fixed thing that he is at some time to be President of the United States. He regards himself as a man of destiny like the First Napoleon. At the present time he is looking carefully at the probability of his being one of the most formidable of the dark horses.

Second Auditor Ezra Bartlett French is dead. He has been 18 years in that office, and was one of the first officials appointed by Mr. Lincoln.

Col. Joseph Segar, long time a claimant for a seat in the House of Representatives from the Hampton District in Virginia, and for damages which he suffered during the war, dropped dead on the steamer George Leary on his way from Norfolk to Washington.

Hon. Alexander Shepherd of Washington, who as distinctly changed Washington from a mud-hole to a beautiful city, as did Augustus change Rome from brick to marble, has moved his residence to Mexico. On the occasion of his departure he was honored by a splendid banquet at Willard's at which Justice Miller of the Supreme Court presided, and to which Senators Conkling, Blaine and Sir Edward Thornton sent their regrets.

HON. J. C. BOWEN, AND OTHERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina is blessed with many able Republicans. Some of the very best stump orators of the south are citizens of the Palmetto state; but C. C. Bowen, ex-member of Congress from Charleston, has been, and is to day, one of the most successful leaders in that state. He controls from the fact that he fears no man in debate or in party management. He is one member of the party whose Republicanism has never been doubted by his most bitter enemies. At this time his health is not the best, were it not for that he would be the very best Republican in South Carolina to accept the nomination for Governor, and at the head of the Republican ticket we have no doubt but what he would redeem our sister Carolina from the corrupt red shirt kuklux depredations. As Governor he would redeem the people from their present bankrupt condition, to one of prosperity and happiness.

When an able man is seconded by lieutenants of ability, such as Mr. Bowen has around him in South Carolina, he can force success out of seeming defeat. He has Hon. Wm. N. Taft, a young lawyer of prominence and great ability, who is brave and aggressive in debate—he courts opposition, which makes his success all the more brilliant. Then there is General Robert B. Elliott, of Columbia, the leader of the colored citizens of the south, and one of those brave, honorable orators who delight in standing by a friend. He is a lawyer well known throughout the state, and stands high in his profession. And there is Judge Samuel Lee, of Sumpter. A man who fears no danger, and will fight for the right regardless of the consequences. He has served the people in many important positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

Gen. W. J. Whipper, of Beaufort, S. C., whose record as a public man is spotless, and who in debate bears himself in such a manner that he wins respect and admiration from all. He is an honorable representative of the colored race, and they may well be proud of him.

Colonel E. M. Brayton is a young lawyer of standing. He is the present Internal Revenue Collector, and as such he has so conducted himself as to serve the government well, and at the same time add to the strength of his party. If Hon. C. C. Bowen could take the nomination for Governor of South Carolina, we honestly believe with such aid as Messrs. Taft, Elliott, Lee, Whipper, Brayton, Haynes, Mackey and scores of others could and would give him, the state would give the old-time Republican majority of 40,000.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT.—It is stated that a letter was received in this city yesterday from a gentleman who has an opportunity of knowing something of the purposes of railroad syndicates, saying that W. P. Clyde, of the Clyde Line of steamers, who recently purchased the Greenville & Columbia railroad, will no doubt by the Carolina Central at the Mortgage sale which is to take place in Wilmington on the 31st of May. Of course this may not be true, but it is given for what it is worth. Experience has shown that a railroad man, like a circus man, may do anything, and not to catch hold and record a railroad rumor is what no reporter of any experience will do.—Charlotte Observer.

Sherman will have a solid delegation from Ohio, who will stand by him to the last. He is the most popular man in his state or in the United States. Every citizen of Ohio loves the name of John Sherman.

## HON. JOHN SHERMAN,



### The Next President of the United States.

Sherman will have at Chicago at least 225 votes on first ballot; 275 on second ballot, and will be nominated on the third ballot, which will be made unanimous by the Convention. He will be elected by receiving 205 electoral votes, and will be sworn in on the 4th of March 1881, and will make the most successful administration since 1850.

### POLITICAL.

The convention which met last Wednesday at Columbia, S. C., passed resolutions endorsing Grant, but afterwards elected a Sherman delegation, headed by Hon. C. C. Bowen, General Robert B. Elliott, Hon. W. N. Taft and Hon. Samuel Lee. A resolution to make Blaine the second choice was voted down by a three-fourths vote. Another resolution was offered that the delegation should not go for Sherman at all, was almost unanimously laid on the table. In fact the convention was a grand success for Sherman.

We have already given the details of the Ohio and the Georgia state Republican Conventions. We add others of both parties.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and after handshaking between Sam. Randall and Senator Wallace, and glorification by Lew Cassidey and others the convention agreed to peace and harmony and elected a compromise set of delegates to Cincinnati. Sam. Randall was so happy that he cried.

The Connecticut Democrats held a convention at Hartford, the temporary chairman, Waller, abandoned the chair and the convention adjourned sine die. But they managed without any chairman to select a full set of Tilden delegates to Cincinnati.

The Maryland, Arkansas and Missouri Republicans have declared for Grant.

The districts in Massachusetts have generally thus far been instructed for Edmunds.

THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.—There is great complaint by the citizens along the Cape Fear River, concerning the very heavy tax they have to pay to the owners of the stock company which controls it. They claim that the Steamboat Companies which now have boats on the river, are the owners of this monopoly, and they have a "ring" which fixes the amount of freight to be charged, and that no other Company can run a boat on this river without paying such enormous tolls as to soon eat up the cost of their property. They further claim that the owners of the monopoly do not spend \$500 per annum in keeping the river cleaned out. Taking all the people say to be true, of which there can be no doubt, then steps should be taken to relieve them of this tremendous burden and outrage. We do not know in what way it can be done, but as "necessity is the mother of invention," we have no doubt but some means will be resorted to for their relief, sooner or later. God grant that it may be soon.

### GEORGIA DELEGATION.

The news from the Georgia delegation to Chicago is even better than we at first were informed. Our information from there, now is, that the delegation will stand 12 for Sherman, 8 for Blaine, and 2 for Grant, and it seems to be reliable. From the source from which it emanates we are inclined to entirely credit it.

Dr. J. J. Mott, replying to the suggestion of the Post that he be offered a place on the Republican state ticket, states that under no circumstances will he assent to it.

### CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

A correspondent to the Post, in another column, in advocating the claims of Judge Buxton for the Republican nomination for Governor, calls our attention to the fact that we have not had an eastern man nominated since the war by the Republicans. Gov. Holden and Judge Settle represented the middle section and Gov. Caldwell the western section of North Carolina, therefore the eastern section has not had the honor of having one of its sons to head the Republican ticket. Therefore the correspondent thinks it will be conceded to the east this time, and if it is, then, that true patriot and honest man, Judge R. B. Buxton, should be the candidate selected. We are certain Judge Buxton can get more votes than any man in the state in either party, and if the Republicans show their good sense and nominate him for Governor, North Carolina will go Republican by a very handsome majority. Let him be nominated by acclamation, and supported by every true son of Republicanism, and the state will be once more in honest hands. It is time, for if the Republicans do not get the state soon there will be nothing left, for Jarvis & Co., is very fast giving away what the state now has.

### PENDER COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The above very august body convened at Burgaw on Saturday the 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1880, with our Tommy (not Tommy Sutton) the man who the Star sung back into the Democratic party, "Tommy don't go," but Pender's baby Tom, Little Tom Williams, in the chair. The Convention appointed Tommy to give dignity to that body, because they knew he could not give weight. Tommy is in very bad health, our Tommy don't eat much, therefore he is not very heavy. We have heard that he lives on French's stones, we don't believe that report, but we know he handles them, for he has a contract to furnish 6,000 tons of them per month for Bacon. We don't know whether it is French's stones that is the cause of Tommy's bad health or the Bacon, but in bad health he is, therefore the Convention appointed Drs. Lucas and Murphy Secretaries for Tommy, and Tommy not being entirely satisfied with his medical advisers, knowing the terrible dose he was going to give the Democracy of the district, appointed Drs. Porter and Durham on the committee on resolutions. Pender's Baby Tom knew what he was doing when he got Dr. Porter, "the poor white man's friend," on that committee. Tommy is a mighty small man, but he is a man of judgment, and the result showed his wisdom in having such able physicians to administer the Stedman medicine.

Dr. Satchwell, that noble old patriot, one of the few Democrats in this country who is a Democrat from principle, was standing near the great and good man, Tommy, and watched him during the whole proceeding, for the purpose of protecting Tommy from ever; and when the Convention closed up its business, Tommy arose with great dignity and embraced Dr. Satchwell with pure affection, and with tears in his eyes rewarded the Dr. for his patience, by appointing him on the Executive Committee, and the Dr. was happy.

We apologise to Dr. Porter for not mentioning in the proper place that he "spoke to a question of privilege." When Tommy wired the news to Wilmington, O'Macks and MacDarby were standing near each other. O'Macks slapped his co-worker, in the Stedman cause, on the shoulder, and said that kills McKoy, and Stedman can't get the nomination, and I am the "dark horse." And we believe Macks is on the shady side of the nomination, that is, it will be late when he gets it. And O'Macks ran and telegraphed another fowle victory.

"Continued in our next."

## CITY ITEMS.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Remember the poor—printer.

Eggs have declined in price.

The fish market was poorly supplied last week.

The First Ward New Market is well under way.

The city is being gotten in a fine sanitary condition.

A blackfish excursion is being gotten up for the coming week.

Flower gardens in this city are looking beautifully just now.

Mr. John H. Hardin will open a drug store in the New Market.

Maj. C. M. Stedman has carried 13 out of 14 townships in Bladen county.

Early vegetables are plentiful, but they cling like a porous plaster to flush prices.

Mr. W. J. Best, of railroad notoriety, accompanied by his son was in the city on Thursday.

Capt. W. A. Cumming shot three of his fox hounds during the week. They had gone mad.

Mrs. W. F. Willford and Mr. Alex. Hilliard died very suddenly at Whiteakers a few days ago.

Rev. T. M. Ambler, of St. Paul's, in this city, and Rev. Mr. Gilliam, of Faison's, will exchange pulpits to-day.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor for the world will meet in Charleston, S. C., on the 12th of May.

Cape Fear Lodge, No. 2, and Orion Lodge, No. 67, I. O. O. F., celebrated their 61st anniversary of their order on Tuesday last.

The Knights of Honor of Lumberton have invited Hon. Edward Cantwell to deliver a lecture series before them, commencing on the 10th of May.

Eight thousand dollars have been subscribed for the sound railroad, and the stockholders have concluded to construct a narrow gauge tramway for the present.

The United States District Court, his Honor, Judge Brooks, presiding, will convene in this city to-morrow. The jurors are not summoned to appear until Tuesday however.

It is rumored that Macks is in correspondence with Beaconsfield on the Belgium treaty. We do not vouch for the truth of the rumor for it is hard to believe that Macks would stoop so low.

During the excitement caused by the fire at the Carolina Central Railway depot, on Monday night last, a bale of cotton was stolen. The watchman discovered the loss and sent officers out in search of it. The cotton was found near Hilton ferry and carried back to the depot.

AT REDUCED RATES.—The railroads in the state have agreed to pass delegates and visitors to the Grand United Order of Old Fellows State Grand Lodge, which convenes in this city on the 18th of May, at reduced rates.—Republican and Good Samaritan please copy.

Mr. D. MacRae has a few packages of sugar beet seed for distribution to any persons who will cultivate carefully and test the adaptability of our soil and climate for the production of the sugar beet. The cultivation of the sugar beet has grown to large proportions at the north.

MESSES. SOL BEAR & CO.—Our subscribers will do well to examine the advertisement of the above old and substantial firm. They are perfectly reliable, and being one of the very oldest established houses in this city, their record is made for selling just what a man wants, and at reasonable prices.

COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Compress and Warehouse Company, held Monday, the following Directors were re-elected: D. R. Murchison, Don. MacRae, J. Wilder Atkinson, James H. Anderson, H. A. Burr, A. Pope, Alex. Sprunt, C. P. Mebane.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We understand that a bill has been reported in Congress authorizing the construction of a Postoffice in this city, at a cost of \$50,000. After the bill has been passed in this shape, authorizing the construction, the matter next goes into the hands of the Appropriation committee, who authorize the expenditure, or refuse to do so, as they may think best. It is thought the bill will be passed and the appropriation granted.

## DEATH OF DR. H. G. FLANNER.

The community was greatly shocked on Sunday morning last to learn that this gentleman had fallen on the sidewalk in something like paralysis the night before and had been speechless and unconscious since. He was of the firm of Green & Flanner, but was a regularly trained physician, and had practiced a portion of his life. He had suffered somewhat from an accidental pistol shot in one of his arms, but to appearance he was perfectly healthy and vigorous, until he fell into that dull and inexorable lethargy which preceded his death at 5.15 o'clock only yesterday, leaving a very bereaved family and relatives, and many sad friends to whom his virtues had endeared him.

Col. and Dr. Flanner was about 42 years of age, and had distinguished himself in the command of a Battery during the late war. Since the war he was first Captain of the Cape Fear Light Artillery, subsequently Major and finally Colonel of a battalion of Artillery. He was an Alderman of the City at the time of his death, and had frequently acted as Mayor, to which he came near once being elected. He was a brother of the late William B. and Charles Flanner, and has also a brother, Joseph H. Flanner, living for many years in Paris.

The funeral of Dr. Flanner will take place from St. James' Church to-morrow afternoon, at 4.30 o'clock, thence to Oakdale Cemetery.

BELLEVUE CEMETERY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bellevue Cemetery Company was held last Monday.

Capt. E. W. Manning, was re-elected President, and Messrs. Jas. Alderman, S. H. Morton, J. C. Borneman, J. D. Bellamy, Jr., Jas. Hagley, P. H. Smith and J. H. McGarity, the old Board of Directors were also re-elected.

The finances of the Company were reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

The Directors held a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting and re-elected Jno. A. Everett, Vice President, and J. S. McEachern, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Grand Lodge of Old Fellows will meet in Raleigh on Tuesday, May the 11, at 8 o'clock p.m., Grand Patriarch E. Hubbs has appointed the meeting of the Grand Encampment at 3 o'clock p.m., the same day.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ESTABLISHED

1853 1853

Sol. BEAR & BROS.,

18 & 20 Market St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED, AND have on exhibition, the largest and most complete stock of

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS

Suits from \$2.50 upwards.

100 Blue Middlesex Flannel Suits

at greatly reduced prices.

A FULL LINE OF

CHILDRENS'

BOYS' AND MENS'

STRAW AND FELT HATS.

Prices to suit every body.

Come One, Come All,

\$300

A MONTH guaranteed, \$12

will start you. Men, women, boys

girls make money faster at work for us

than at anything else. Capital not re-

quired; we will start you. \$12 per d-

men, boys and girls wanted everywhere

send us their addresses at once and see

to work for us. Now is the time. Cost

nothing and terms free. Address Taux &

Augusta, Maine.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### OFFICE

CITY CLERK & TREASURER

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N.

April 3d, 1880.

### NOTICE.

TAX-LISTERS will attend at the Hall, Tuesday, June 1st, at 9 o'clock, a. m. and for twenty working days thereafter, the purpose of receiving the Tax Lists of inhabitants of this city upon all subject taxation which are to be listed for city purposes.

HENRY SAYAGE, Clerk and Treasurer.

### New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 8, S. F. PRO-

Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

Desires to inform the public that he has prepared to repair jewelry, watches, chronometers, and also to do hard soldering. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attended to.

### Richmond and Petersburg Railroad

COMMENCING Sunday, March 21, 1880, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

12.00 A. M., THROUGH MAIL, daily, connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville.

5.30 P. M., THROUGH MAIL, daily, connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville.

10.35 P. M., THROUGH MAIL, daily, connecting for Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville.

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# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1880.

The Kellogg case has been laid aside for other business. But there is no telling at what instant the infamous scheme may be called up and consummated.

The investigation of the facts concerning the alleged outrage upon the colored Cadet, Whittaker of South Carolina, drags its slow length along without any definite conclusion. One class are believing still that Whittaker cut his own ears and bound himself and are asserting the entire innocence of all the Cadets in the matter. The general public are inclined to believe that Whittaker was the victim of an outrage from somebody outside himself, and do not believe it to be impossible that Cadets perpetrated it. When it is considered that Cadets are nothing more than human, although it is accorded to them that they are as a general rule the "selection of the fittest" of America's young men, the weight of the probabilities against some of them are not impossibilities. The idea that the whole thing was a trick devised by the ingenuity of Whittaker in his own interest to gain sympathy enough to secure his graduation, when he would not otherwise get it, is rather too silly for anybody except snuffy idiots to entertain.

## OHIO CLEAN FOR SHERMAN.

As was expected the state Republican Convention of Ohio, held on Wednesday, declared for Sherman overwhelmingly. Ex-Gov. Dennison, Col. Bateman, Gen. Garfield and Governor Foster were elected delegates at large, and a complete Sherman delegation selected from each of the Congressional Districts. The resolutions re-affirm those of the last National Convention; favor a national system of public schools; declare for the absolute and complete protection of the rights of American citizens at the polls; denounce fraud and violence in elections; declare for hard money and a sound currency; congratulate the country upon the resumption of specie payments and the return of prosperity and the revival of business; and then the following noble and patriotic resolution, which sounds the key note from the home of John Sherman—the great state of Ohio:

Resolved, That the great ability, invaluable services, long experience, pure and exalted character, and the unswerving fidelity to Republican principles of our distinguished fellow-citizen JOHN SHERMAN, entitle him to the highest honor and confidence of the Republican party of Ohio and of the country. His matchless skill and courage as a financier have mainly contributed to accomplish the invaluable and difficult work of resumption and refunding the public debt, and made him the trusted representative in public life of the business interests of all classes of the American people. He has been trained from the beginning of his public life in the advocacy of the rights of man, and no man has been more unflinching in his demand that the power of the government should be used to protect the colored people of the south from unlawful violence and unfriendly local legislation; and in view of his services to his country and his eminent ability as a statesman, we, the Republican party of Ohio, present him to the Republican party of the country as a fit candidate for President, and respectfully urge upon the Republican Convention at Chicago his nomination. The delegates at large from this state are instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination and the district delegates are respectfully requested to vote for his nomination.

This splendid tender by the friends of Ohio's great son will meet a cordial response from millions of American hearts now anxiously waiting the decision of the Chicago Convention, with fervent prayers for the prosperity of the country, the vindication of the laws and the preservation of liberty throughout our glorious land.

## GRANT BULLDOZERS.

We are informed that the Grant leaders are getting up a big crowd to go along with the North Carolina delegation for the purpose of bulldozing the delegates into voting for Grant. We publish the report for the purpose of saying that the delegates will probably be able to give these officious and meddlesome gentlemen a happy reception, and thereby cause them to leave Chicago wiser if not happier men. The delegates are not men of standing in the party, and of character as citizens, and should these bulldozers carry out their programme and visit Chicago, the self-respect of the delegates will cause them to give the cold shoulder to these self-appointed guardians, and would-be masters. But the railroad companies will make money if no one else does.

It appears that the Norwegian bark, Mathilde, which sailed from this port, March 20th, has been burned at sea with all her cargo.

# NORTH CAROLINA IN 1872.

In 1872 the "Independent Scratcher" nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency. The Democracy adopted the nomination. Things looked mixed, and many men sat upon the fence. North Carolina was the first state to vote after the nominations. In that state in August, 1872, the battle was fought. The Democrats and Independent Scratchers flooded it with documents, and speakers, and money. The Republicans of the north stood almost entirely aloof. And yet, alone and unaided, the Republicans of North Carolina gained a glorious victory and rolled back the tidal wave of Greeleyism—and the election of General Grant was assured. They had then suffered four years of kukuism, but the name of Grant brought them to the polls—and brought them victory.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Our valued contemporary is really mistaken in its conclusions in intimating that it was Grant's popularity that carried North Carolina in August 1872. It was the popularity and very high character of Tod B. Caldwell, the Republican candidate for Governor. Up to the success of Gov. Caldwell in August 1872, every one in the state expected Greeley to carry it in November. But Gov. Caldwell's success completely paralyzed the Democrats of the state, and the November election was a complete passover for Grant. But as soon as Grant was elected he gave the cold shoulder to Caldwell and appointed notoriously weak men to office. The worst men in the party controlled the patronage, and up to the success of Gov. Caldwell in August 1872, many people in the state expected Greeley to carry it in November. But Gov. Caldwell's success completely paralyzed the Democrats, and the November election was a complete triumph for Grant by nearly 25,000 majority, and the leading men of the state were given to understand that their advice and counsel in party affairs was not wanted or respected. He run purely a self government, and gave the offices of the state to pets of his, regardless of their fitness or influence.

## THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

Mr. Gladstone, Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Privy Seal.—The Duke of Argyll.

Lord President of the Council.—Eul Spencer.

Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Sir William G. Vernon Harcourt.

Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.—Earl of Kimberley.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—The Right Hon. John Bright.

President of the Local Government Board.—The Right Hon. J. Stansfeld.

Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.—Earl Granville.

Secretary of State for India.—The Marquis of Hartington.

Secretary of State for War.—Mr. H. C. Childers.

Lord High Chancellor.—Lord Selborne.

Chief Secretary of Ireland.—Mr. Wm. E. Foster.

First Lord of the Admiralty.—Lord Northbrook.

It is believed that the following appointments outside of the Cabinet have been arranged:

Attorney General.—Mr. Henry James.

Solicitor General.—Mr. Farrer Herschel.

Lord Chamberlain.—Lord Kenmare.

Mistress of the Robes.—The Duchess of Westminster.

Viceroy of India.—The Marquis of Ripon.

The Right Honorable William E. Gladstone is so well known in this country that it is hardly necessary to give his history. He has long been known as one of the most enlightened and liberal statesmen, financiers, orators and authors of England. He is 71 years old and was in Parliament as early as 1832, and in Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet in 1841; was in 1859 in the Cabinet of Palmerston, and Premier in 1868, while holding many other positions, and always being a voluminous author.

The Earl of Granville is 65 years old. When very young he entered Parliament, and soon succeeded to the Peerage by the death of his father, and was Premier in 1859.

The Marquis of Hartington is a first cousin to the Earl Granville, and only 47 years old. He has been a liberal leader ever since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in 1876, is immensely rich, and is like his cousin Granville, loftily decided.

The Duke of Argyll bears the most celebrated name and lineage of anybody in the new Cabinet. He is the father of the Marquis of Lorne who married the Princess Louise, and recently visited this country where his virtues have gained him many admirers, especially among those of Scotch descent.

Sir William Harcourt is a splendidly developed scholar, and one of the best of English statesmen, fiery in debate, and upright in opinion. He married for his second wife Miss Motley, the daughter of Prof. John Lothrop Motley, author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," and formerly our Minister to St. James.

It is rare that so much of celebrity and solid merit is gathered in one Cabinet, and what is better they are, we believe, without exception liberal and progressive statesmen.

# THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

This was held on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and after two days boisterous discussion agreed on the delegates at large to Chicago, and the delegates from the Congressional Districts, which we give below, and also a new State Committee with five members at large, and two from each Congressional District. The most important part of this latter work was the defeat of Col. John E. Bryant, who was defeated on a square issue for chairman of the committee, and W. A. Pledger a colored man, and an open Sherman man, elected chairman in his place. Bryant was championing Blaine. The general drift of belief was that Sherman had 8 of the delegation, but this opinion is to be taken with much reserve, for some of the most intelligent Republicans believe that Sherman is much stronger than that. We copy from the report in the Atlanta Republican:

The four delegates at large were next elected.

The list stands as follows:  
State at Large—E. C. Wade, W. A. Pledger, J. F. Long, E. Belcher. Alternates—R. R. Wright, Harrison Harris, C. O. Fisher, W. H. Smyth.

First District—L. B. Toomer, Floyd Snelson. Alternates—Thomas Butler, Jesse Wimberly.

Second District—B. F. Brimberry, John New. Alternates—H. M. Griffin, H. B. Stewart.

Third District—Jack Brown, Eibert Head. Alternates—W. D. King, E. S. Small.

Fourth District—R. D. Lee, J. C. Beall. Alternates—A. W. Port, H. M. Dougherty.

Fifth District—A. E. Buck, H. A. Rucker. Alternates—E. M. Brown, George E. Holmes.

Sixth District—W. W. Brown, Jas. B. Deveau. Alternates—P. O. Holt, Peter O'Neil.

Seventh District—A. M. Middlebrooks, W. B. Higgenbotham. Alternates—H. I. Ober, J. C. Upshaw.

Eighth District—C. F. Prince, J. W. Lyons. Alternates—W. F. Holden, John Hind.

Ninth District—S. A. Darnell, Madison Davis. Alternates—A. W. Watson, John A. Stewart.

A resolution to appoint a State Central Committee with five delegates from the state at large and three from each Congressional District was agreed to with an amendment to elect the chairman by the convention.

A resolution requesting delegates to vote for Blaine was voted down, and one offered by Bryant against instructions was passed.

A State Committee was formed by the selection of three members from each Congressional District.

The Chairmanship was next discussed.

J. W. Lyons, of Augusta, nominated Rev. W. J. White.

W. H. Heard, of Athens, nominated W. A. Pledger.

The discussion was participated in by many delegates, among others R. R. Wright, C. C. Wimish, W. H. Heard and W. J. White.

Pledger was elected, and made a brief speech, returning thanks and promising faithful efforts to organize the party and move against our old enemy.

The nomination of electors was referred to District Conventions, the State Committee to name the electors at large.

A resolution was passed requesting the decoration of graves of Union Soldiers on the 30th of May.

Adjourned sine die.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Will the Democratic party, through its representatives inform the people why it is that they have taken the self-government from the people of the different counties in North Carolina if they are really in favor of self-government? There never was a greater fraud attempted upon the people of the country. Now, if they are in favor of self-government, let them set the noble example. Let them give the people of this city the right of choosing their rulers. Let them give the people of the townships and counties the right to choose their own officials. And then, and not until then, have they a right to claim to be the party in favor of SELF-GOVERNMENT.

## DEATH OF RUFUS MORGAN.

We were greatly shocked on Monday by receiving the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Rufus Morgan, of our son-in-law, at Bernardo, San Diego county, California, on the 5th instant. He died from eating poisonous mushrooms. Cut down in the bloom of his days, in the full vigor of his manhood, ere the sun of his existence had reached its meridian; just as his plans for a useful and prosperous life were developing themselves most happily; he leaves a widow and two infant children to mourn their irreparable loss. His energy and enterprise led him to seek an El Dorado in that far off region; he found an untimely grave, far from home and friends, and was buried by strangers. Such is the vanity of human expectations! Mr. Morgan was well known, and greatly beloved in this section of the state, and many will exclaim "alas, my brother!"—Signal.

Has that great and good man, Darby, reason sufficient to explain to the people he is still in favor of self-government? If so, he should by all means resign his city attorneyship and let some Republican be selected to fill the place.

MacDarby is a very great man. He is a full-fledged resolution man.

By birth and training John Sherman was an active earnest "Whig."

# THE HERALD ON SHERMAN.

Below is the testimony of the N. Y. Herald to the consummate sagacity and financial ability with which Mr. Sherman has managed our finances. Let impartial men read:

The Republican State Convention of Ohio is to be held to-morrow. An eminent citizen of that state, who has rendered invaluable services to the country as Secretary of the Treasury, desires the endorsement of his party in Ohio as a candidate for the Presidency. His claims to recognition not merely by the Republicans of Ohio, but by the Republican party of the country, are of no mean order. His pretensions do not rest upon political froth and glittering soap bubbles, but on solid achievements. The country is indebted to his extraordinary tact and ability in refunding a vast amount of the public debt at lower rates of interest, and in working the defective resumption law as to make it accomplish in fact what was regarded as a hollow pretense for several years after it was passed. Owing to Secretary Sherman's skillful administration of his department the country is relieved from many millions of annual interest on the public debt, and its business has been placed on the solid basis of a currency redeemable in specie. No matter who may be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, the trump card of the party, in the election will be the new infusion of vigorous life into the business of the country by the extraordinary capacity of Mr. Sherman in taking advantage of financial opportunities. Whoever may be the Republican candidate, he will be mainly indebted for his election, if elected, to the splendid revival of business which has followed the great and successful measures of the Secretary of the Treasury.

This being the case, common fairness and decency, to say nothing of honor and chivalry, required that Secretary Sherman should not be embarrassed with outside opposition in his own state.

## IN FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE.

We are in favor of the Republicans of the different localities in the United States having the right conferred upon them by a grand order of the President, allowing the privilege of choosing their own federal officers. In other words, whenever there is to be a Collector of Customs, or a Postmaster, or other officers, to be appointed, let the Republican citizens of that locality, interested, have the selection of the person to fill the position.

## General Miles' Views on the Indian Question.

General N. A. Miles was examined yesterday by the Senate Select Committee on the removal of the Northern Cleyenne Indians with regard to the circumstances attending the removal of Little Chief's band in 1878. He said these Indians were unwilling to go south, and that it required his utmost endeavors to induce them to do so. He testified to their good conduct and loyalty to the government, having risked their lives in battle with hostile Indians in behalf of the United States. General Miles also gave his views at considerable length in regard to several points in connection with our present Indian policy. He deemed it very unjust and cruel to compel northern Indians to remove to the Indian Territory or to southern latitudes. With regard to the present system of distributing annuities, he thought that most of the Indians could be trusted to expend the money due to them, and that they would soon become acquainted with the principles and uses of money. He favored bringing young Indians east to school rather than to establish schools for them at the agencies, so as to place them more fully and directly in contact with white civilization.

The roasting of England is largely furnished nowadays from the stock yards of Young America; and so with the cattle and price of beef. In 1875 four million pounds of fresh beef were sent from this country to Great Britain; the next year the export jumped to thirty-one million; the year following to forty-nine million; while for the past two years it has been fifty-four million each. This increase is prodigious, but it is paralleled by that of the export of live cattle. In 1876 there were 31,593 live cattle exported; in 1879 there were 136,720. In the past four years there has been an export of round numbers, 300,000 live cattle and 200,000,000 pounds of beef. Enormous as these figures are, they still increase, and lately have been supplemented by great shipments of live sheep and fresh mutton. The fact that the last two years, 1878 and 1879, had almost precisely the same total exports of fresh beef, may indicate the reaching of a maximum; but an increase of 70 per cent. in the cattle and price of beef in 1878 may account for the lack of gain in fresh beef. At all events, the trade is already important and lucrative; and besides, as Colonel Sellers would say, there is all Germany and France that must one day be supplied. The success of the experiment has been in underselling British beef; the less agreeable side of the picture is that good American beef can often be bought cheaper at retail in English cities than in American.

Ben Hill has again been exercising his rare talent for getting himself into a rumput. This time it was with the correspondent of a Baltimore paper, who presumably has published something concerning Jessie and baby. Hill approached the correspondent in the Senate Chamber and denounced him as a scoundrel. The correspondent was not to be bulldozed, and quietly replied to the putative father of baby with a challenge to him to step outside and repeat that language. Up to latest advice the Georgia Senator carefully refrained from stepping outside and repeating the language aforesaid.

The Sherman march to Chicago in June next, will be as successful and memorable as "Sherman's march to the Sea."

# A Word to our Workmen.

Here are two or three significant facts, taken from our dispatches of the last week, to which we wish to call the attention of American workmen and women.

1. During the last six days thirteen large steamships have left the Mersey for North American ports, loaded with emigrants, nearly all of whom are bound for the United States. The number is unprecedented.

2. During the last month the tide of emigration has increased to an unexampled extent at this season of the year, not only from Ireland, but Germany, England and the Scandinavian nations. Most of the emigrants from every country but Ireland are reported to be mechanics, skilled workmen or servants.

3. The demand for this foreign labor is still greater than the supply. The superintendent at Castle Garden has hundreds of applications for women servants in advance of their arrival. Swedish, Danish and French women are preferred, because they are skillful, respectful and neat, or, in other words, because having taken up domestic service as a menial trade, they carry into it the qualities which enable them to succeed. Good homes and liberal wages are waiting for them. New, every American city and village is full, on the one hand, of housekeepers who want such servants, and of American girls, shrewd, nimble-fingered and intelligent, who either prefer to starve at some other work, or if they go to service scorn to make themselves either skillful, neat or respectful.

There is this fact for the consideration of our workmen; new for the workmen.

4. Applications are sent in, far beyond the supply of emigrants to fill, for mechanics of every grade, carpenters, weavers, gardeners, workers in every kind of metal, &c. As our readers know, bodies of skilled workmen have been imported during the last six months by our manufacturing firms to the hundreds, to so large an extent as to close many of the mills in England. Yet every American town and village is crowded with idle boys and young men; not idle of their own choice, but seeking vainly to find work as bookkeepers, clerks, or perhaps starving as bric-a-brac lawyers and patientless doctors. Comfort and a competence await the foreign mechanic, while the American of the same class goes hungry. The principal cause of this is that our trades generation ago closed their doors on apprentices in order to keep down competition.

The owner of the largest printing establishment in Philadelphia tried in vain, a few years ago, to find admission for his own son as an apprentice in his own establishment. The same rigor has been observed in almost every trade. While, however, they can keep their own and their neighbors' sons out, they cannot exclude the foreign mechanic, who, as we have shown, is coming by the hundreds and the thousands to step quietly into the comfortable places from which our own people are shut out. It is time that our working people should waken to the folly of this suicidal policy. It is all very well for us to boast that "America offers a refuge for the oppressed of every nation." She has done it in the past and long will continue to do it. But it is hardly consistent with such a character of universal benevolence that her own children should be the only ones forbidden to earn their bread in a manner which seems best to them.—N. Y. Tribune.

## The Exodus Investigation.

The Senate Exodus Committee yesterday examined Col. Alexander Yerger, of Rosedale, Miss., who is at present Superintendent of Education for Bolivar county, Miss. His testimony was mainly in reference to the school system and educational facilities of the county. He said the duration of the school season last year was about four months, and that the privileges, although limited, were shared equally by blacks and whites. He said there was no prejudice on the part of the white people in this section against educating the blacks, and that many influential white citizens favored enlarging the school fund, believing that the better education of the blacks would be beneficial to both races. He said there was a slight exodus from Bolivar county where the negroes largely outnumber the white people, but he had never heard of any armed forces attempting to prevent the people from emigrating, and that the general disposition on the part of the white residents on this question was to "let them go, as there are plenty more left."

Louis Stubblefield, a colored farmer from Bolivar county, Miss., was also examined. Mr. Stubblefield is a middle-aged, uneducated negro, unable to read or write. He testified that he was a member of the board of supervisors of his county, a position which, he said, he had filled for over eight years. At the close of the war he was a slave, but now owns a farm of 160 acres, well supplied with stock, and altogether worth, he thought, over \$10,000. He said there were twelve or fifteen other colored men in the county worth as much as himself. Bolivar county, he thought, was the best place in the country for a colored man to make a living, and if he couldn't do it there, couldn't anywhere. He admitted that colored children had equal chances with the whites for gaining an education in the public schools. He said there is a good demand for the labor of colored men in his section. The trouble is, however, that many of them are lazy and won't work, but thought that poor colored people were as industrious as the same class of white people.

In 1858 John Sherman was among the first to respond liberally in aiding a poor colored woman whose son, then 91 years, was in the prison-pen at Alexandria, Virginia, to be sent to the far south to be sold—to raise funds with which to purchase his freedom.

# Midnight Sunshine on Northern Fields.

A Norwegian scientist, Professor Schubeler, has recently reported the results of his investigations to determine the effects of the midnight sun during the Scandinavian summers on the wheat and other grain crops. The sight of the sun shining near the Arctic Circle through the twenty-four hours consecutively for weeks together has attracted many to the North Cape, but few have reflected on the phenomenon except as a physical curiosity. In the northern part of Norway its uninterrupted radiation is felt for two months (from June 23 to August 23), and the powerful influence of the almost unbroken sunlight on grains and fruits, as revealed by Professor Schubeler's researches and experiments, is astonishing. His experiments were made with samples of Ohio and Bessarabia wheat, both of which every year acquired a richer and darker hue, until finally they assumed the yellow-brown tint of the hardy home grown Norwegian wheats. Similar color changes occurred in Indian corn and different kinds of vegetables transplanted from foreign countries under the Norwegian skies. In no case did the experimenter find any imported plant capable of being grown in Norway loss in intensity of color after continued cultivation there, while with many garden plants of Central Europe after acclimatization they seem to increase in size and weight.—The conclusion he draws is that wheat, corn and other seeds imported from a warmer climate, when cultivated under the unintermitted sunlight of a Norwegian summer, become harder as well as larger and better able to resist excessive cold. This discovery is of the very highest moment for the farmers and grain growers of the northwestern states and territories, whose losses in some years from slight excess of cold (when the snow covering for the winter wheat is too thin) are enormous, but which may possibly be avoided by planting seed wheat hardened and invigorated in a Scandinavian climate and by its peculiar soil influences.—There are many reasons for urging this suggestion on their attention, with a view to the development of our great grain-growing resources. Prof. Schubeler's discovery—the result of thirty years' experimentation—has been powerfully corroborated by similar skilled researches of other investigators, showing that some plants attain in Lapland, near or within the Arctic Circle, greater robustness and depth of color. These are not, however, the only acquisitions that plants make by exposure to a night and day sun. The aroma and flavor of wild and cultivated fruits, capable of ripening in northern lands, are much greater than when grown under milder southern skies. This is particularly observed in the small fruits which are so grateful in the early part of the warm season, requiring in our latitude but a short period of heat to mature them. Dr. Schubeler maintains, as the result of his patient and careful experiments, that day and night light unintermitted engenders aroma, as high temperature engenders sweetness; and, while the high flavor is obtained at the expense of sweetness, the latter quality is of minor importance. However, conflicting tastes may settle this question; the experiments of the Norwegian scientist derive double interest from the recent inquiries of Dr. Siemens, illustrating the power of the electric light when applied to plants and vegetables to quicken and invigorate their growth. Both investigations, though entirely independent, have led to the same scientific result.

The shooting of Charles De Young, the editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, in the office of that paper, last night, by the son of Mayor Kallach, signifies the termination of what was begun with the pistol. The attempt upon the life of the elder Kallach, in which he was shot and dangerously wounded by De Young, is yet too recent to have passed out of public recollection. So is the remarkable political canvass and the yet more remarkable newspaper attacks of De Young upon Kallach, out of which that affair arose. The assaults upon private character were retorted by attacks upon the reputation of female members of the family of the assailant. De Young accepted the matter as beyond redress by law, and taking the law into his own hands, shot the elder Kallach. For that De Young was indicted and was about to be tried. Preparatory to his trial he is understood to have been assiduously engaged in hunting up evidence damaging to the character of Kallach, having accepted the indictment as a challenge to break him down if possible. It is probable this had much to do with the course of young Kallach. Adopting the theory upon which De Young had acted, that the law afforded no redress, he took the matter into his own hands, and to redress the attack upon his father's character, as well as the attempt to murder him, the son murdered the double assailant of his father. The tragedy bears its own commentary, that need not be dwelt upon, and which is that which may be kept in mind by every man who asserts for himself the right of private vengeance. When he does it he must risk having the right asserted against himself. (If Charles De Young may be emphatically asserted to be summing the risk with full knowledge of all that it implied. That fact, however, renders his murder none less a murder, which the well-being of society requires shall be dealt with as such.

The financial condition of this country is what it is to-day by reason of the profound financial statesmanship of John Sherman, and every man who rejoices in the prosperity we are now enjoying, owes it to himself, to his family and these who are to come after him, to do all in his power to continue this era of prosperity by aiding the nomination and election of John Sherman to the office of President of the United States.

# POLITICAL NOTES.

We take the following very excellent clippings from the Washington World: John Sherman is a living monument of our National honesty.

The Union cause received the staunch support of John Sherman during the rebellion.

In 1855, six years before the war, John Sherman took his seat in the House of Representatives.

Chief among those who have always and ever sustained the honest payment of the public debt is John Sherman.

The anti-slavery record of John Sherman's equals that of any member of the Republican party, dead or living.

At the close of this year John Sherman's administration of the finances will be \$25,000,000 of surplus revenues.

The free-soil and anti-slavery record of John Sherman commences with that of Charles Sumner and William Lloyd Garrison.

John Sherman will make a President who will restore the Republic to something of its original integrity, purity and grandeur.

John Sherman is as strong among the freedmen of the south as he is among the business men of the country. Both know his value as a friend and statesman.

New England ought to be proud of the fact that John Sherman first saw the light of day on her soil, and give him a hearty support at Chicago for the Presidential nomination.

The country is \$10,000,000 richer to-day than it would have been but for John Sherman's persistency in attaining specie payments and the success of his shrewd funding operations.

Gen. Garfield has been home to Ohio, and after looking carefully over the field, says that Sherman is certain of a solid delegation from that state. He doubtless knows what he is talking about.

The Republican Convention at Chicago should declare against the unit rule and the system of instructions. Both are fruitful causes of ill feeling and strife, and are totally out of place inside the lines of a party of freedom.

As a member of the Kansas Investigating Committee, John Sherman rendered valuable services that the older men and delegates to the Chicago Convention from that state will not forget, but remember kindly by giving him a boost for the nomination.

There are thousands of solid business men in every state in the Union anxiously waiting to cast their ballots for a man for President who brought wealth and prosperity to the country out of the financial chaos of the war. John Sherman is that man.

The truth is dawning upon the minds of the leading Republicans of the country that John Sherman is a strong and available man for the Presidency. His own state is solid for him. Others will fall in line before June.

The usual lie to the effect that Secretary Sherman is about to withdraw from the canvass is again in circulation. The fact that it is deemed advisable by Mr. Sherman's opponents constantly to revive this falsehood is pretty strong evidence that he is anything but a dead candidate.

A strong, vigorous, aggressive, original Republican, one who understands Republicanism as did Lincoln, Sumner and Wade, is what is wanted by the Republican party for its next President. Such a man is John Sherman. In his support all Republicans can and will cordially and heartily unite.

It is well to remember that John Sherman has never failed in anything he has undertaken. In every election in which he has been a candidate he has run ahead of his ticket. He is now a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, and has declared it his intention to accept a square defeat rather than to leave the track.

Grant men, Blaine men, Washburne men, and the adherents of any other good men will be greatly astonished at Chicago when the solid vote of Ohio, backed by votes from Georgia, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maryland and Virginia, together with the partial delegations from other states, place Secretary Sherman so far in advance of all competitors that his nomination will be an assumed fact after the first ballot.

Listen what the Church Union says of Secretary Sherman: He stands head and shoulders above the other candidates that have been named on the Republican ticket for general acceptability. He has a rare grasp of events and a prescience which amounts to genius. When everybody else doubted, John Sherman believed; when everybody else thought resumption an impossibility, John Sherman insisted that it was easy, persistently drove it through and set American credit on a pinnacle.

## Dancing and Morals.

France is popularly supposed to be the parent of all pleasing and fashionable vices. When, therefore, a Frenchman who is also a nobleman, and may consequently be supposed to know something of the ways of good society, raises his voice against any one of these indulgences the public is naturally startled into listening. The Viscount de Breux Saint-Laurent has just published a pamphlet on modern dancing, in which he says that young Christian girls will polka, then waltz; then the polka-mazourka and the scottische passes them into the arms and on to the palpitating breasts of excited young men, and pure young girls give themselves up, between two communions, to the clasp of the first comer, and mothers will applaud—all of which the author regards as prostitution. The facts are as the author states them; whether his conclusion is correct is for society to decide, but as society tolerates almost anything that is not done in secret, individual decisions are also in order, and the gravity of the charge demands for it the careful attention of parents and daughters. Once the Church considered itself authorized to regulate dancing or forbid it altogether; whether it has resigned its right or agreed that round dancing has no immoral tendencies perhaps some preacher or priest will tell us.







# THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1880.

The President has vetoed the Deficiency Appropriation bill on account of riders upon it. He says that the bill "contains, however, provisions which materially change and by implication repeal important parts of the laws for the regulation of the United States elections. These laws have for several years past been the subject of vehement political controversy and have been denounced as unnecessary, oppressive and unconstitutional. On the other hand, it has been maintained with equal zeal and earnestness that the election laws are indispensable to fair and lawful elections and are clearly warranted by the Constitution. Under these circumstances to attempt in an appropriation bill the modification or repeal of laws is to annex a condition to the passage of needed and proper appropriations which tends to deprive the Executive of that equal and independent exercise of discretion and judgment which the Constitution contemplates. The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I respectfully call your attention, is that it gives a marked and deliberate sanction attended by no circumstances of pressing necessity to the questionable and, as I am clearly of the opinion, the dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation. This practice opens a wide door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legislation. It invites attacks upon the independence and constitutional powers of the Executive by providing an easy and effective way of constraining Executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by the political parties when clothed with power, it did not prevail until forty years after the adoption of the Constitution, and it is confidently believed that it is condemned by the enlightened judgment of the country." Good! let 'em sweat!

The Raleigh Signal states that at the Democratic Convention of the county of Wake, Judge Fowle was almost unanimously recommended as the Democratic candidate for Governor. Considering the fact that Governor Jarvis sits there strongly entrenched in that imitation of an old Theban temple, the Capitol, with all his gods, little and great around him, this action of the Wake Democrats is a most daring assault on official dignity. It is a refreshing instance of "bearding the lion in his den." The Cape Fear Banner also endorses Fowle and, on the basis of one delegate for every 100 votes cast at the Settle-Vance voting, claims already for Fowle 118 to 35 for Jarvis.

The Indianapolis Journal dishes up the reconciliation between Speaker Randall and Senator Wallace after the style of the historic narration of the traditional fight between "Bill Crowder and Davy Crockett" in this wise: "We fought half a day and then agreed to stop. For I was badly licked, and so was Davy Crockett. When we came to hunt our heads, we found 'em both mised. For he'd bit off mine and I'd swallowed his. So we both did agree for to leave each other be. For I was rather hard for him, and so was he for me."

The supporters of Grant and the odious third term are getting into serious trouble. Pennsylvania is revolting and so is New York from the Union instructions. Illinois is restive under the constant lashings of the Grant leaders, and so is Wisconsin. Grant's supporters are resorting to most desperate expedients to check the swelling tide against the imposition upon the nation of the precedent of the hideous third term.

## ARMY!

The Norfolk Day Book gives the following list of information which will answer as a general illustration of the southern Grant boom:

Colonel Popham, of the Richmond Intelligencer, examining the list of delegates to Chicago, says:

"Of the foregoing twenty-two delegates we are unable to pick out as outspoken, uncompromising advocates of Grant's nomination more than four or five of the whole number."

"We, therefore, conclude that if Grant should not need the twenty-two votes of this state he would be sure to get them all, but if he should be sorely pinched or the want of them he may find the united delegation of Virginia a poor support. And such is the remarkable outcome of the remarkable body of men that lately met at Staunton."

## HON. E. K. PROCTOR.

We congratulate the good people of Lumberton on their success in electing Hon. E. K. Proctor as their Chief Executive on Monday last. While the majority was very small, yet it was large enough to be valid, and we are confident that Mr. Proctor will make a very excellent Mayor.

The Independent city ticket was successful at Burgaw on Monday last, which makes our little half grown neighbor, the Review, very unhappy.

## THE ASPECTS RELATING TO CHICAGO.

Less than thirty days now lie between us and the assembling of the National Republican Convention at Chicago. Though this body about to assemble will not be at all sanguinary in its character, nor bring to end governments as did Waterloo, Sedan and Appomattox, it will undoubtedly exercise a large control in the affairs of this nation for the next four years. If any soothsayer had stood about Chicago on the day on which Abraham Lincoln was nominated in 1861, and foretold the events which afterwards occurred during his administration, or foretold Grant's subsequent career when he was nominated there in 1868, he would probably have been seized by the Board of Health and placed in some asylum for the insane. It is impossible to foretell now what results may be produced by the deliberations of the body about to assemble, but we have a right to believe that it will be followed by no such tragic convulsions, no such public disorders, no such arrays of violent passions as succeeded during the administrations of Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and even Hayes. The people of the country are now a broad step in advance towards a sober second thought, towards a dominance of reason over passions and frenzies, and toward the elevation of the majesty of law to its natural and peaceful supremacy. The public judgment is more imperative and inflexible on all questions relating to public wrongs, to public heresies as to the powers of the government, to theories which lead to popular tumult and anarchy, and we may reasonably look for an inauguration of a higher era in the obedience to law and the complacency of justice, liberty and peace, among ourselves.

Of the candidates who are spoken of, the one feature which causes the most anxiety and annoyance to the sensible part of the party is the apparent candidacy of Gen. Grant. There is a species of cruelty about his attitude, that is unusual and even unaccountable. He has not said at any time that he was a candidate, as all the rest have. And yet he is pressed by important persons and combinations and powerful elements, who do not pretend to be informed as to his purposes. The sphinx like attitude which he held, when the idea of making him President a third time contrary to all precedent and in the face of a hereditary prejudice, he still holds. At the same time it is perfectly apparent that if he be nominated it will be with the reluctant assent of more than two-thirds of the Republican party, and contrary to their real judgment. What is worse, there are serious fears that the objections, not to Gen. Grant personally, but to the principle involved in endorsing the third term, will fix a fatal plague spot upon the party and so operate upon the minds of the people as to cause either absence from the polls or open an organized opposition in localities enough to defeat him.

The other candidates are fairly before the people by a natural right, and are not overshadowed by the interdict of a precedent so unvarying and authoritative that nobody has ever before thought of reversing it, and a kind of silent and moody hostility which is portentous of disastrous evil. This we think to be especially true of Secretary Sherman to whom we have, from the first, given our undivided support. We firmly believe that the sensible thing for the American people is to elect Mr. Sherman, and we believe that the majority of the Republicans actually think so. There is no doubt but on our vast credits are based a large part of our politics. A blunder or a mistake in policy which would throw down our stocks 25 or even 15 per cent. would upset all values, disorganize all business, and bring upon the country and all classes of the population from the millionaire down to the common laborer, disaster and distress. We of course do not say that the country is so barren of financial capacity that if there were no such person as Mr. Sherman they could not conduct their financial affairs. But we do say that he has exhibited such matchless skill in managing our credits and has gained such experience in years of close attention to the subject that no one is his equal in the qualifications required of the head of the nation. The best evidence of his superiority in these matters is his splendid achievements in the past, and it is better to trust in the critical matter of our credits a tried than an untried man. It may indeed be said with perfect truth that if Mr. Sherman were to be elected President we would have before us four years of financial comfort and business prosperity.

High as are Mr. Sherman's qualities relating to the subjects of which we have spoken, it may be said with perfect truth that no statesman has on other questions a more spotless record. From the time he entered Congress twenty-five years ago, as evinced by his speeches and votes, his record has been on all questions before the country absolutely above criticism. In this long career of his official conduct, from his administration of the affairs of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, at the head of which he so long stood, down through his long Chairmanship of the Senate Committee of Finance, to his superb conduct of the Treasury

Department, where his achievements have elevated him to the very highest rank among the great financial ministers of the world, and where he has accomplished results unknown among the most eminent financial ministers of Europe, he has also maintained a perfectly clean record on all the great questions which have occupied the public attention and agitated the public mind. The firm tread of his footsteps is seen always in the right, in the Kansas struggle, in all the controversies of the war and the more complicated work of reconstructing the sundered states, in a manner so decided and grand, that his official acts furnish the most conclusive reasons for elevating him to the highest official station in the nation.

## THE DEFICIENCIES OF WILMINGTON.

A gentleman, not a little distinguished, a cosmopolitan who had been outside the smoke of the paternal chimneys, a traveller who had stood in awe under the mighty domes of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, and who had threaded the gorges of the Alps and Sierras, having got caught in Wilmington over Sunday, said to us, "This is a solemn town that you live in, sir. You have not a single square, nor a park, nor a drive, nor a historical object, nor any venerable gable, nor anything where a lounging stranger can amuse himself." This observation of the gentleman was sadly true. Wilmington is indeed to a stranger a stupid, unattractive and dull place. If you are caught in Savannah over a day or two, you can wander in the parks and among the monuments and statuary, or go to the Hermitage, wander along the hard shell road to Buenos Ventura. If you are found in Charleston you can go out on the Battery and gaze at the historic Moultrie and Sumter and Pinckney. If you are laid over in Atlanta or Augusta, you are in embryo cities full of activities and attractions. But a stranger left over or stopping over in Wilmington finds neither a pleasant drive in the country, nor a fountain, nor a public house such as the Charleston Hotel or the Screven House, nor a cafe.

So, while thousands of dollars are dropped in other southern towns during the transit of the 40,000 northern travelers to the orange groves of Florida in the winter, almost nobody steps in this unattractive place, unless led by business. How it came about that a population having so much of enterprise and wealth and culture, a population which had laid out a town well, had erected facilities for commerce and trade, had covered their roofs with the foliage of thousands of trees, had neglected for a century, as the town had spread her borders, to reserve parks and to give other embellishments, it is impossible to imagine. It is necessary that a town as large as Wilmington should have features which render it pleasant for a stranger to stop in. Parks might have been reserved and ornamented at a moderate cost long ago. But it is not too late now. There are whole blocks, or two or three blocks together, within five minutes' walk of the corner of Market and Front, which might be purchased at a moderate price and converted into pleasant greens and shades, and a large tract of 40 or 50 acres might be reserved on some one of the outskirts of the town, and arranged into terraces, boulevards and miles of pleasant drives at a moderate cost.

It is not to be denied that there are abundance of elegant residences in this town, several very imposing public structures, and some pleasant streets. It has also broad and convenient wharves, and commodious warehouses enough, but it must be confessed that it is fearfully deficient in those little attractions which render many of our southern towns charming places of resort. Cannot a move be made either through the city government or through private corporations to improve the appearance of our city, and render it so attractive that it may take its share of the loungers who are now spending their winters in the south? The natural features are not wanting. There are creeks which might be flowed into little lakes, valleys which might be converted into charming haunts, and enough conditions of nature which could be utilized and transformed into what would gratify the taste and improve the health of the population.

## Sherman's Personal Habits.

Mr. Sherman is a candidate for the Presidency. He says so bluntly and without the usual qualification that he "is in the hands of his friends." Of course he is in the hands of his friends to a certain extent, but he may be said to retain a controlling interest in the movement. He does not push himself or neglect the treasury business to advance his interests, but he simply says he is a candidate and leaves people to make such choice as they see fit.

He has many earnest and warm friends in Washington who have established a Sherman club and are presenting his claims with vigor. But they make no war on either Grant or Blaine or any other candidate. They put the case upon the merits of John Sherman and not upon the weakness of anybody else. He is, indeed, a warm personal friend of both General Grant and Senator Blaine, and their pleasant personal relations have not been disturbed by the fact that they are all Presidential candidates.—H. V. Redfield in the Philadelphia Times.

Sheriff McMillan of Robeson county, the latest Democratic Sheriff, is, we are informed, a defaulter for about \$6,000.

## THE GRAPHIC ON SHERMAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Graphic writes that a Member of Congress has received from a prominent Pennsylvania a letter upon the subject of Secretary Sherman's candidacy. The author is a gentleman well known throughout Pennsylvania. Though not a professional politician, he has been for years a close student of politics. His judgment in such matters is always excellent. He writes thus of Mr. Sherman's speech at the Sherman Club reception in New York and of the prospects of his nomination at Chicago: "I have read all of Sherman's speeches for twenty-four years. They are, with few exceptions, models of forensic diction on the subject treated; and the student of our political and financial affairs and history for the last quarter of a century will find them invaluable. But in none of them does the true greatness of a man appear so much as in the reception speech. It is brief, yet it covers all important points; it is concise, yet it is full and explicit; it is self-assertive, as becomes one who knows the great odds encountered in the work of resumption, and yet it is generous and modest in according to others the credit of helpful aid in the great work he accomplished; and as for patriotism, its closing sentences are equalled only by Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. Politicians are sometimes able to dazzle the eyes with rhetorical sky-rockets; this speech at New York could be produced by only a statesman. It is a model.

"The skies look bright for Sherman's nomination. The fight is growing bitter between the politicians who, with their held on the machine, are grinding out delegates for Blaine and Grant, and the contest is so equal in that sort of a fight that neither will let the other be nominated. In such an event, the Chicago Convention will surely see that only a statesman like Sherman can lead to certain victory."

## WEST POINT.

The trial of the colored Cadet Whitaker, is attracting a lively interest among the colored people all over the country. It is also a common subject of conversation in army circles. An army officer of high rank and distinction has been interviewed by the Times on the subject, from which we cut excerpts just to let people see what is thought and said.

"The case of Cadet Whitaker is receiving far more attention than it deserves, and is only important in showing a general discontent with West Point methods. As to what I think of them, I have only to say that, while I have great admiration for many West Point officers, I think the policy of the Academy for a number of years has been unwise; unwise, that is, in its exclusiveness. For years no new blood or brain has ever been introduced into the government or instruction of West Point. At present there are only West Point graduates in charge. The Academy has always been an immensely expensive institution, extravagantly so. I suspect, just because it runs in old ruts, and it will run deeper and deeper in old ruts, until new men take hold. I believe that civilians like Gen. Terry or Col. Otis of the Twentieth Infantry, could conduct the institution for a third less.

"In the present case, Gen. Schofield seems to have lost his head. The publication of his last laudatory order to the Cadets was the most indiscreet thing a man of his rank ever did. It discounts Gen. Scott's 'heavy plate of soup letter.' His appointing a court to investigate Whitaker is incomprehensible. What has the poor darkey done that he should be investigated? He has virtually put the Academy on trial before three of its own officers, all graduates of West Point.

"If the administration is bad, the remedy is not to abolish the college, but the administrators. It appears to be their policy, and for that matter always has been, to keep the administration of the army in their own hands. All the General officers of the army, with one or two exceptions, are graduates of the military academy. Only two out of seventeen are civilians, and one of these is a doctor, the Surgeon-General, although more than two-thirds of the officers of the army are from civil life, promoted from the volunteer service. The Army Register shows that only graduates at West Point are in either the Engineer Corps or among the Inspector Generals. In the Adjutant-General's Department there are only three civilian officers and four in the Ordnance Department. Why even the Quartermaster-General, the Paymaster-General, and the Commissary General, are all West Pointers. Why should this be so? Does West Point turn out the best business men?"

"I consider the institution necessary for the education of officers. As I am not myself a graduate of that academy, I think I can speak impartially. I believe it would have been of great advantage to me to have had a military education, as I believe it is to all officers. In answering inquiries regarding West Point, and of the mistaken policy of its administration, I speak not unkindly, but with regret."

It appears from the Paris True Kenrickian of the 21st ult. that Mr. Henry Rowe, deceased, planted potatoes "in the ground" before we did. Didn't know that.

## SHERMAN AT THE NEW YORK CITY SHERMAN CLUB.

A few days ago the Secretary of the Treasury was entertained by large numbers of his friends at the Sherman Club Rooms in New York City. In an off-hand post-prandial talk he gave one of those short explanations of how resumption was brought about, which though short, is worth more to him in the ranks of the business men of the whole country than columns of eulogy. Indeed it may be said that so universal is the assent to his accomplishment of resumption among business men, even among the Democrats of the south, that almost universally they believe that his accomplishment of this great benefit to our public credits, was one of the events most favorable to the business interests of the country, which has ever occurred in our history. At the meeting referred to Mr. Sherman said:

Now, gentlemen, perhaps I have said as much as I ought to have said, having returned my thanks; but allow me to say a few words more in regard to what has been accomplished in regard to refunding and resumption. When I entered upon my present office, there was a general belief that the Resumption Act was not sufficient to enable the executive officers of the government to bring about the resumption of specie payments. That was made a party cry by one party, and it was a matter of doubt and fear on the part of the other, but I believed myself that the chief difficulty in the way of resumption was the unfounded fear of it, and the only way to overcome that fear was to go boldly forward and do what we thought would best advance the interests of the country. Three years ago I came to New York and proposed to some gentlemen who composed what is commonly called a syndicate—not a very popular term—that I desired to sell them 4 per cent. bonds at par for coin. They said they would rather have 4-1/2 per cent. They all agreed upon that. Then I said further that I wanted to sell those bonds for coin, and to lock up the coin in the Treasury. "If you lock that up in the Treasury," they said "gold will go up, and you cannot have resumption unless gold will go down." And there was the difficulty. But it was begun, and finally was found that the gold we purchased according to reason—especially the reason of a certain class of Greenbackers—it ought to have gone up. [Laughter.] And then, with confidence, we appealed to the people of the United States to take the 4 per cent. bonds, and the people took them—not the bankers, mind you, but the people—and so it happened that by the reversal of the ordinary rules of logic, according to a certain school of logic, resumption was accomplished by the 4 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. bonds.

Thanks to the confidence of the people, and to the credit and power of the government, and to our immense resources, and thanks further still to that great Supreme Ruler of the universe who guides all things well, all our hopes have been realized, and resumption was at the time fixed by law a complete success. [Applause.] Having accomplished this difficult task—having reduced the interest, and secured a paper money which is above par in almost every market of the world; which now can be exchanged for gold in St. Petersburg or Vienna or Berlin, Paris, or London, or China; a note which is at all times a promise, but is as good as it promises, and now can be exchanged for the best gold coin issued at any mint—having secured a good currency, there is nothing to do but to develop our resources, open our mines, spread our commerce, build up our manufactures, and show to the people of the world what fifty millions of free men can do.

I do not care to look back on the past; I do not care to glorify over what has been done; I look forward to the future; and that future, which I hope will bring among its blessings a completed and perfected Union, security and protection of the rights of every citizen who is entitled to our protection, whatever may be his color or creed. [Applause.] I hope it will bring protection to our industries, the establishment of our public credit, the development of our trade, the extension of our commerce, and the growth and prosperity of our states and our whole land. [Applause.] In the balance of my life, which is now more than two-thirds of three-quarters spent, according to the ordinary course of things, if I can do anything to further the welfare, the safety, the honor of my country, then I am pledged to it. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

How futile seems the opposition to Mr. Sherman's nomination under the light of these statements! How puerile as well as devilish is the vile calumny indulged in against him by certain journals pretending to be Republican, after these clear exposures of the service which this great financial engineer has rendered to our country! In future time, if these wretched scandals are ever dragged out from the purities of slime in which they are generated, the light of day, they will only rank with the senseless gabble of pot-house demagogues.

The Edmunds' candidature is really in the interest of Secretary Sherman. The supporters of the former are declared opponents of Grant and Blaine. That, indeed, is the meaning of the movement. It has not been started to nominate Edmunds but to defeat Blaine and Grant. In the Worcester Convention, yesterday, the Edmunds and Sherman men, who were sitting together, the delegates composing that body. The delegates-at-large chosen by the Convention to represent the Massachusetts Republicans in the Chicago Convention are said to be Edmunds men, but it would be more accurate to say that they are negatively anti-Blaine men and anti-Grant, and positively in favor of giving Senator Edmunds a complimentary vote, and then doing all in their power to nominate Sherman.—Graphic.

## KENNETH RAYNER ON JOHN SHERMAN.

[An article appeared in the first column of the last week's Washington World which was so terse a sifting of Mr. Sherman's qualifications for the Presidency, that it has attracted universal attention. While we do not speak by authority we do not hesitate to give it as our opinion that it is the production of that old dog of war, the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, who in 1839, at the age of 31, honored the state of North Carolina by his ability and eloquence in Congress. We give certain extracts from this remarkable document.]

## RISEN BY HIS OWN MERITS.

I have said there is something peculiar in the status of John Sherman as a candidate for the Presidency. There is no man known to our history who ever stood more self-poised on his own merits and public service, and whose whole public life challenges a more rigid scrutiny than John Sherman. From his early manhood to the present he has been remarkable for his self-reliance, his firm, undeviating determination of purpose. No man that has reached the high eminence he has, has been less indebted to adroit management, or to those "lucky tides in the affairs of men" by which they achieve greatness. Left at an early age dependent on his own resources, he never quailed before adversity—and as he has risen by toil and progressive steps to eminence, he never has been puffed up by prosperity. His prominent trait of character has been an earnest and steadfast devotion to the convictions of his judgment. There is something noble, something that exerts admiration even from his opponents, in the position he now occupies before the people of the nation. His advancement in the public regard and estimation has been slow and gradual, but constant and sure. He has never tried to force himself on the popular attention. He has not had any clique or coterie of applauding friends to sound his praises or to blow the trumpet of his fame.

In these days of party bitterness and strife of factions, it is refreshing to see any one occupying the position of a Presidential candidate relying so entirely upon his own merits, without saying a word or resorting to any expedient in disparagement of those who may be regarded as his rivals for Presidential honors. John Sherman is not antagonizing any one. He is simply relying on his own merits and on those claims upon public favor which his friends who appreciate his services insist upon as outweighing those of any other candidate.

## ASSAILED UNJUSTLY.

But whilst Mr. Sherman and his friends are pursuing his noble and magnanimous course towards the other rival candidates for the Republican nomination, it is to be regretted that the friends and advocates of the latter are pursuing a very different course towards him. Their journals and their partisans are foully assailing him—denouncing his motives and misrepresenting his actions. There never was any public man in our history who more thoroughly abstained from using his official patronage and influence for the promotion of his private ends and purposes than Sherman. And yet he is falsely charged with perverting his official power in order to secure partisan support. This very day, officials scattered throughout the country, directly under the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Treasury are openly and avowedly advocating the claims of others—and yet Sherman allows them to hold their places in peace and quiet.—Let him discharge any official matter how unworthy he may be, and that moment a hue and cry is raised that it is done to push an opponent or to reward a partisan. Why, his friends are complaining of his great leniency in this regard, and insisting upon a more incisive course on his part. But he has always been decidedly opposed to proscription for mere individual opinion, and he will not now violate a settled principle for mere personal benefit.

## VINDICATION.

Mr. Sherman and his friends have remained quiet and passive under this injustice and misrepresentation long enough. It is about time for his friends to assume a more aggressive position if his enemies will have it so. It is time to give as well as to receive blows. The encouraging accounts received every day from all parts of the Union of Mr. Sherman's progress in public favor and the rapid accession to the ranks of his supporters, embolden his friends to speak out in unmistakable language, to avow their determination to sustain, through good and through evil report, the man who sustained his country, its credit and currency, through the darkest period known to our financial history, and who brought order out of chaos, and prosperity out of almost despair.

Mr. Sherman's friends do not bespeak for him any forbearance of criticism as matter of favor; they offer no excuses or explanations for presenting him to the people of the nation as worthy the highest honor in their gift. They present him as challenging a comparison for public service, for commanding abilities, for sound and patriotic statesmanship, with any living man. They except none.

They claim for him positive, not negative strength. They do not in any way whining or beseeching tone insist on it that he has not done anything very bad, but they boldly and confidently proclaim that he has done so much of good; that his public life and services have been so thoroughly identified with the nation's history for the past twenty years, as to extort the tribute of praise and admiration from a grateful country.

## EVERLASTING CREDIT.

To his everlasting credit be it said, at the darkest crisis of that terrific struggle, when the hearts of many waxed weak and faint, the voice of John Sherman was always heard appealing, in the language of encouragement and hope, entreating his countrymen never to cease the struggle till the Union was saved, and the civilization of the age vindicated. His bold heart never quailed, and his sound head never tired in working out the financial problem for sustaining the army in the darkest

## days of disaster and peril.

Never in human history was any man's judgment more thoroughly vindicated by time; never was financial ability and foresight more clearly exemplified than in the case of John Sherman. His devotion to his favorite system, his boldness in maintaining it, and the fulfillment of his predictions have vindicated his clear-sighted wisdom and established his reputation as a great statesman in the estimation of prosperity. Specie payment was accomplished even before the day stipulated by him. Business immediately raised its drooping head; credit, the fortune of the industrious, enterprising and worthy poor man immediately began to bless the land. Hoarded wealth left coffers, and went forth on its voyage, like bread upon the waters. The music emanating from the harnessing of nature's force, more delightful than that of the spheres to the ears of honest industry, is heard from thousands of factories and workshops throughout the land.

## CONCLUSION.

On account of these great and unparalleled services to his country—and that, too, in its days of trial and of peril—Mr. Sherman's friends claim for him the credit and the honor that are his due. The only criterion by which we can judge of any man's future is by looking at his past life. John Sherman's past is secure and beyond the reach of envy or slander. A life of unselfish public service is entitled to its reward. In challenging a comparison for Mr. Sherman with any other Presidential candidate on the score of great ability, services to his country, and untarnished private character, we mean no disparagement to them. His merits are too conspicuous to call for disparagement of others. In claiming for Mr. Sherman the highest honor known to our government, his friends do not put it on the ground that his countrymen should be actuated by the desire of merely honoring him. Our country has not reached that condition that it can present but one man especially entitled to honor. It is because it is to the interest and welfare of the people themselves to intrust their government to the administration of that man who has proven by his past life that the public good, the nation's welfare, and the happiness and prosperity of the people will be with him the controlling elements of his official action. Above all men in our country we believe that man to be John Sherman.

## PRACTICAL VIEWS.

The North Carolina Republican, the editor of which is Mr. James H. Harris, who is one of the ablest colored men of this state, gives the result of the observations of its editor during a recent trip to Salisbury, Statesville, Morgan, and the west. Its deductions are not only good sense, but its statements are unquestionably facts:

We endeavored while on our trip through the west to make a careful note of the political situation so as to be able to make a reliable declaration regarding the political outlook in this state. From close observation and extensive inquiries we are prepared to state that the indications of a Republican victory in North Carolina this fall are so numerous and evident as to amount almost to an absolute certainty. The Democratic party is in a hopeless way. Its high-handed and shameless usurpations, its mean and short sighted policy in its administration of state affairs, its signal failure to enact liberal and salutary laws to give the people relief and to address itself to the task of promoting the material interests of the state, have created a strong and widespread spirit of dissatisfaction, and nowhere is this spirit more decided and manifest than among the sturdy and practical people of the west.—The party moreover is torn by internal dissensions, and it would seem that we are to be providentially delivered from its tyranny, meanness and miserable misrule by its timely disintegration.

Wherever we went we learnt that the ranks of the Republican party were increasing by accessions from the Democratic party. Men, and men of note and influence too, who have voted the Democratic ticket regularly since the surrender and whose sagacity has never heretofore been called into question, have become indignant and disgusted, and declare their unalterable purpose to sever their connection with their party on account of its blunders, stupidity and corruption. Success this year is assuredly within the grasp of the Republicans of North Carolina.—They will have it in their power to wreat the supremacy from their opponents and redeem the state from the present most despotic regime that ever cursed a free sovereign people. By judicious management, by good nominations in our state, district and country conventions, by union, harmony and well-directed efforts throughout the campaign we shall win beyond all peradventure. The east will well up more than her accustomed majority, the west breaking loose from the meshes of the Democratic party will nobly respond to the east, and the Republican hosts will sweep over the state to a decisive and glorious victory.

## "Nothing but Compound Oxygen Saved Me."

"Compound Oxygen has certainly done wonders in my case," writes a gentleman from Euflata, Indian Territory. "Before I commenced taking the Oxygen I had taken in the way of medicine about everything that was recommended for consumption with no effect. I had been sick in bed for about thirty eight months in all, and in less than three months from the time I began taking the Oxygen I was up and getting about. Had been given up by the doctors to die time and again; but I still live, and believe that nothing else but Compound Oxygen saved me." A letter received five months later from a brother of this gentleman says: "Your Compound Oxygen has in the case of my brother performed such a miraculous cure—for we attribute it to nothing else—that I have concluded to test it myself." A treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature, Action, and Results, sent free by Drs. STARKEY & PALEY, 1109 and 1111 Girard st., Philada.



THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1880.

**Republican State Convention.**  
ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.  
RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.  
The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRANDY, Chairman.  
F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.  
**Republican National Convention.**  
A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each state, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.  
THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.  
**POLITICAL.**  
The Ohio Democrats met at Columbus on the 6th inst. and selected delegates to Cincinnati.

Wisconsin has elected delegates to Chicago; about 8 for Sherman, 8 for Washburn, and 4 for Grant.

The anti-Grant Republicans have held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, and expect to divide the delegation to Chicago from that state.

The New Hampshire Democrats met at Concord on the 6th inst. John M. Shirley presided, and made a rampant, tearing and aggressive speech against all Republicans, and then they elected delegates which are understood to be for Tilden.

The Republican State Convention of Tennessee, which met at Nashville on Wednesday, tabled a resolution instructing their delegates to Chicago to vote for Grant. The Third Term is falling off to its last legs. They nominated Alvin S. Hawkins for Governor.

New Jersey Republicans met at Trenton on the 6th inst. and elected delegates to Chicago, pledging the state to support whoever was nominated.—The Mississippi delegation is undoubtedly for Sherman. It is not understood, but is reported as standing, Sherman, 6; Blaine, 5, and Grant, 5. New Hampshire elected delegates who were uninstructed, against the unit rule, but friendly to Blaine.

The anti-Third Term National Republican Convention assembled at St. Louis on the 6th inst. Gen. John B. Henderson was made permanent chairman. The chief point to which the attention of the Convention was directed was hostility to any movement tending in the least degree to the establishment of a monarchy. A committee of thirteen was appointed to consider and report a platform. Telegrams and letters from all parts of the country expressing sympathy with the purposes of the Convention were read.

The Hon. Frederick Hassaurek, editor of the Cincinnati *Volkblatt*, has written a letter to Emory S. Foster, of St. Louis, Secretary of the Anti-Third Term Convention, regretting his inability to attend the convention, but assuring him that he is fully in accord with the object of the convention. He says: "I am opposed to the nomination of Grant or any other Presidential candidate for a third term. I do not even believe a President should be elected for a second term."

The Harrisburg correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes the following which is significant as to Sam Randall: The delegation to Cincinnati is an independent one from top to bottom.—The Tilden element in it is most pronounced, although it is probably not a full third. In the delegation, as in the convention, I think that Mr. Randall is again stronger than Mr. Tilden—that is to say, Mr. Randall could, under certain favoring circumstances, get more votes for himself as a Presidential candidate than he could carry to Mr. Tilden.

The House committee on Levees, and Improvement of the Mississippi River, five of whom live along where the improvements are asked, have sailed from St. Louis in a fine steamer to take a leisurely pleasure trip to the mouth of the great river, their expenses being paid to the pleasant amount of \$5,000 by Congress. This is the first of the many rollicking, jockeying excursions of the season, devised by the Democrats for political hob-nobbing and fun at the expense of the government.

Z. K. Pangborn, the editor of the Jersey City *Journal* is a candidate for delegate to the Chicago Convention among about one hundred others including ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, Halstead, &c.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

**MASONIC.—(WHITE.)**  
St. John's Lodge No. 1, F & A M, meet last Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.  
Wilmington Lodge No. 319, F & A M, meets 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.  
Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.  
Wilmington Council No. 4, R. A. M., meets 3d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.  
Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meets 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.  
**KNIGHTS OF HONOR.**  
Carolina Lodge 431, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.  
1. O. U. F.  
Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.  
Orion Lodge No. 67, meets every Wednesday evening.  
Campbell Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.  
Hoboken Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month.  
Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.  
1. O. B. B.  
North State Lodge No. 222, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.  
O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 138, meets 2d and 4th Sunday in each month, at 3 o'clock p. m.  
**ROYAL ARCANUM.**  
Cornelius Harnett Council No. 231, meets 2d and 4th Monday evening of each month.  
The above Lodges meet at Odd Fellows Hall on Third between Princess and Chestnut streets.  
**KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.**  
Sto. cwall Lodge No. 1, meets every Monday at Castle Hall, on Third street.  
Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.  
Edmundson Bank No. 22, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.  
1. O. O. G. T.  
Wilmington Lodge No. 41, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.  
1. O. R. M.  
Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at their hall on Prince's between First and Second streets.

**MASONIC.—(COLOR.)**  
Mt. Nebo Lodge meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.  
Gilead Lodge, meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Fifth and Princess streets.  
G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.  
G. O. L. Y. E. Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner Market and Water streets.

1. O. O. G. S. and D. S.  
Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.  
Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.  
Fidelity, meets every Tuesday evening.  
Union, meets every Wednesday evening.  
Loving Union, meets every Wednesday evening.  
Damon and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.  
Fidelity, meets every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end, of Evans's building, on Third street.  
Mt Zion, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE  
DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED  
LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation on the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

Beware of Imitations.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

Dec 8—1y

New Jewelry Establishment.

J. L. WINNER, NO. 3, S. FRONT Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Desires to inform the public that he is prepared to repair watches, jewelry and chronometers, and also to do hard solder work. Any work sent to him by mail will be promptly attended to.

U can make money faster with our us than at anything else Capital not required; we will start you, \$12 per day at home made by the industrial Men to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address T. & Co. Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world.

Rheumatism, Spasmodic, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains, General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill Health, Spinal Diseases, Sciatica, Deafness, Lumbago, Catarrh, Nervous Complaints, Female Complaints.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed to

J. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary

Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

may be—1y

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 3, 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at 6:50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:50 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 3:40 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front St.

Depot, at 9:53 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street

Depot, at 3:42 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 3:50 A. M.

Leave Weldon daily, at 2:13 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington Front St.

Depot, at 9:13 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave

Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:10 P. M.

Daily except Sunday, Tuesday and Saturday at 4:00

and 10:00 A. M. Leave Tarboro

for Rocky Mount at 10:00 A. M. and

5:00 P. M. Sunday, leave Tarboro

at 10:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

The Day Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points North via Bay Line,

daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond

and all rail routes.

Night Train makes close connection at

Weldon for all points north via Richmond,

Sleeping Cars attached to all Night

Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

no 23—1y

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN—(Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 9:33 A. M.

Arrive Florence..... 2:00 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 3:50 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:20 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily)

Leave Wilmington..... 10:13 P. M.

Leave Florence..... 2:30 A. M.

Arrive at Columbia..... 9:00 A. M.

Leave Columbia..... 5:40 A. M.

Leave Florence at..... 2:30 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington..... 6:30 A. M.

This Train stops only at Flemington, White, and Marlboro.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. and in Western North Carolina, via Columbia and Spartanburg, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Passengers for Augusta should take Night Express Train, which connects closely via Florence and Charleston Junction.

Through Sleeping Cars on all night trains for Charleston, Savannah, Augusta (via Charleston Junction), and for Columbia.

JOHN F. DIVINE, Gen. Sup't.

no 23—1y

Carolina Central Railway Company.

OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, 7th inst. the following Schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at..... 7:00 P. M.

Arrive at Hamlet at..... 3:20 A. M.

Charlotte at..... 3:20 A. M.

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at..... 3:20 P. M.

Arrive at Hamlet at..... 3:20 P. M.

Wilmington at..... 9:50 A. M.

No. 1 Train is Daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturday.

No. 2 Train is Daily except on Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION MAIL, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

No. 9. Leave Charlotte..... 3:40 A. M.

Arrive at Shelby..... 12:30 P. M.

No. 10. Leave Charlotte..... 3:50 P. M.

Arrive at Charlotte..... 5:05 P. M.

LOCAL FREIGHT & ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington..... 5:35 A. M.

Arrives at Laurinburg..... 4:00 P. M.

Leaves Charlotte..... 3:30 A. M.

Arrives at Laurinburg..... 4:15 P. M.

Leaves Laurinburg..... 5:30 A. M.

Arrives at Charlotte..... 3:30 P. M.

Leaves Laurinburg..... 4:00 A. M.

Arrives at Wilmington..... 4:20 P. M.

These Trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Close connection made at Charlotte with Trains of A. & C. A. R. R. and A. T. & O. R. R.

Passengers for Asheville via either route, leaving Wilmington at 7 p. m., will arrive at destination at 9 p. m., next day.

Sleeping Cars attached on Through Trains both to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be Through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

Petersburg at 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. every Sunday.

T. D. KLINE, Superintendent.

mech 23—1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETERSBURG R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT, Petersburg, Va., Feb. 21, 1880.

GOING SO.

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily at..... 1:07 p. m.

Arrives at Weldon at..... 3:30 p. m.

Southern Express leaves Petersburg, daily at..... 11:48 p. m.

Arrives at Weldon at..... 2:08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon, daily at..... 1:10 p. m.

Arrives at Petersburg at..... 3:30 p. m.

Southern Express leaves Weldon, daily at..... 3:55 a. m.

Arrives at Petersburg at..... 6:20 a. m.

Freight with Passenger coach attached, leaves Weldon, daily, except Sunday, at..... 1:50 p. m.

Arrives at Petersburg at..... 7:30 p. m.

Leaves Petersburg at..... 7:00 a. m.

Arrives at Weldon at..... 12:15 p. m.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leaves Petersburg, daily, except Sunday, at..... 4:30 p. m.

Arrive at Weldon at..... 8:55 p. m.

Leave Weldon, daily, except Sunday, at..... 4:00 a. m.

Arrive at Petersburg, daily, except Sunday, at..... 8:55 a. m.

Sleeping cars run through on night trains.

Through tickets can be had for \$1.00—Richmond to Baltimore.

Through tickets sold to all points east or south, and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains

mech 21—1y

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, (W & W R R.) daily at..... 6:50 a. m. and 8:40 p. m.

Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Washington at 9:35 p. m. and 1:10 p. m. Sunday excepted.

Arrive at Baltimore at 11:10 p. m. and 3:05 p. m. Sunday excepted.



# THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1880.

**BOARD OF ALDERMEN.**—The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session at the City Hall Monday, May 3rd, 1880, at 3 p. m., his Honor, Mayor Fishplate, in the Chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Mayor announced the death, on the 1st inst., of Alderman H. G. Flanner, of the Second Ward, in the following appropriate and feeling remarks:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

It is my sad duty to announce to you that since our last meeting death has entered our ranks and taken from our midst our genial and generous friend and collaborer on this board, Col. Henry G. Flanner. None of us who met here just one month ago would have imagined that in the short space of time that has intervened death would have made such a demand upon us as to compel us to surrender one of our most faithful and efficient members, one who went at the call of his country to do arduous duty on the field of battle and one who was ever ready at the call of his fellow-citizens to serve them in any capacity when their interest or welfare could be subserved by his able and persevering efforts. Of this board, Alderman Flanner was an efficient and faithful member, ever cherishing the interests of those whom he represented and of the community at large. Wise in counsel, active and energetic, he infused into the deliberations of this board the spirit of his mind and disposition, while his genial, generous traits of character endeared him to us all. Gentlemen, we deeply regret and sincerely feel our great and sudden loss.

Alderman Hill made a few appropriate remarks.

Alderman Bowden spoke at length and with much feeling at the loss sustained by him as a friend and Alderman.

Alderman Myers offered the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

WHEREAS, through the inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence a member of this body has been suddenly taken from the scene of his labor and usefulness, we, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, deeply mourning the loss sustained by us and the community at large in the death of Col. Henry G. Flanner, desire to place upon our records a fitting testimonial of the high regard in which the deceased was held, in his official capacity as an Alderman of the city and as a citizen of this community. Taken from our midst in the full vigor of his manhood and in the greatest activity of his mental and social endowments, the Divine decree which deprived the public of a faithful and efficient servant, society of a generous, genial companion and friend and an efficient member of a community of reliance and comfort, falls upon us with appalling suddenness and leaves in consternation at its fatal effects.

Resolved, therefore, That we, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That Aldermen's Room in the City Hall be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days, that a blank page of the records of this Board be inscribed with these resolutions.

Resolved, That the City Clerk transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased and to the city papers for publication.

In offering the resolution, Alderman Myers said:

Mr. Chairman: There are times in our lives when we find it impossible to give expressive utterance to our feelings, but figures of speech and even the tongue fails us when we would say most. Since our last meeting death has invaded this board and broken our ranks. This vacant chair speaks to us all more feelingly than any words of mortal man and cannot fail to impress us with the shortness and uncertainty of human life. Only a few short days since, he who now lies cold and silent in his grave at Oakdale was here at his post in a vigorous manhood and the full flush of exuberant health.

Mr. Chairman, the members of this board grieve at the loss of one of its most earnest and faithful members. I, sir, mourn him as a friend and companion from boyhood. As Alderman he was ever alive to his duty, to those who elected him to his seat on this board and to the best interests of the city we represent. Sir, the City of Wilmington has sustained a grievous loss in the death of Alderman Henry G. Flanner, and I move, as one of the few marks of respect we can show his memory, that this Board do now adjourn without transacting any further business, subject to the call of the Chair.

Adjourned.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**—The Board met in regular monthly session at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon last. Present Wm. L. Smith, Chairman, Commissioners B. G. Worth, A. J. Grady, H. A. Bagg and J. A. Montgomery.

The Treasurer presented his accounts for the month of April, showing balance in hand of general fund \$1,885 96, and balance due Treasurer on special fund of \$565 96.

Twenty-seven coupons of the denomination of \$3, and two of \$2 each were surrendered to the Board and destroyed. Balance on hand of school fund \$7,429 82.

The Register of Deeds made his monthly report of fees received for marriage licenses during the month of April, exhibiting the Treasurer's receipt for \$14 25. Report received.

The following were granted licenses to retail liquor in this city: John D. Steljes, H. Schulken, Carl Mugge, C. Schulken, Mrs. Sarah Myers, James Keegan, Henry Haar, B. H. J. Ahrens, John Gerds, J. H. Grotgen, W. H. Grotgen.

gon, L. Voller, Wm. Ulrich, Henry Bosch, F. A. Schutte, G. L. Schutte, Jno. F. Ruffs, R. J. Scarborough, Peter Moore, C. F. Von Kampen, O. Michals, G. F. Coelin, John Haar, Jr., E. W. Doscher, H. Leeb, George E. Burden, Martin, O'Brien, D. Steljes, J. K. H. Klander, H. A. Glameyer, H. Allen, C. Stemmerman, A. K. Heyer, A. C. Wessell, A. D. Wessell, D. Otter, John M. Bremer, John F. Stoller, R. F. Eyden, Henry Litgen, H. W. Bryant, J. G. Oldenbuttel.

Application of Charles Wessell and Edward Bryson to retail spirituous liquors was granted.

The Board then proceeded to draw a venire of jurors for a special term of the Criminal Court to meet on the 24th of May inst., with the following result: Henry Price, G. Frigge, E. J. Littleton, J. W. Alderman, Wilkes Morris, John Carroll, James G. Bradley, Elvin Artis, William J. Penny, F. M. Hewlett, Nathaniel Simmons, C. P. Mebane, John L. Corbett, A. D. Love, John M. Bremer, Sylvester Burruss, Samuel Blumenthal, James H. Carraway, Edwin Dixon, Peter Bloom, John C. Borneman, Lewis Todd, Johnson Hooper, Charles W. Bradley, Hosea Shepard, Duane M. Bryant, Sam Davis, L. L. Boon, W. D. Mahon, F. H. Mitchell.

The following persons were drawn to serve as jurors for the first and second weeks of the spring term of the Superior Court:

First Week—Hosea Shepard, James Anderson, Thomas F. Bagley, John Fernberger, Daniel F. Barnes, John A. Barker, A. M. Baldwin, Marcus Bear, L. T. Bealy, G. J. Boney, A. M. Scholar, Isaac Bear.

Second Week—W. F. Wenzel, Elisha P. Craig, Richard Beasley, W. H. Turington, L. Brunhild, S. H. Terry, W. C. Springer, Geo. P. Lamb, Thos. B. Harris, James Grant, B. L. Montford, Henry Nutt.

**WILMINGTON MARKETS.**

May 1.

**SPRITS TURPENTINE.**—The market opened firm at 30 1/2 cents per gallon bid for regular packages, with sales reported later of 150 casks at that price, closing quiet and steady.

**ROSIN.**—The market was firm at \$1 02 1/2 for Strained and \$1 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with no sales reported in these grades. Sales of 310 bbls fine rosins at \$2 50 for M. Pale, \$2 75 @ 3 00 for N. Extra Pale and \$2 25 per bbl for W. Window Glass.

**TAR.**—The market was steady at \$1 25 per bbl of 280 lbs., at which price the receipts were placed.

**CRUDE TURPENTINE.**—The market was quoted steady at \$1 00 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip, and \$2 25 for Virgin, with sales as offered.

**COTTON.**—The market was quiet and unchanged, with sales reported of 75 bales on a basis of 11 1/2 cents per lb. for Middling. Futures for May opened in New York at 11 07 and closed at 11 05; August opened at 11 04 and closed at 11 00. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 9 1/2 cts @ lb

Good Ordinary, 10 1/2 " "

Strict Good Ordinary, 10 1/2 " "

Low Middling, 10 1/2 " "

Middling, 11 1/2 " "

Good Middling, 11 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary, 9 1/2 cts @ lb

Good Ordinary, 10 1/2 " "

Low Middling, 10 1/2 " "

Middling, 11 1/2 " "

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# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER

A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

It is a sure cure for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and is always PERFECTLY SAFE in the hands of even the most inexperienced person.

It is a sure and quick remedy for COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CHILLS, and similar troubles; affords instant relief in the most malignant forms of DYPHTHERIA, and is the best known remedy for Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The Oldest, Best, and Most Widely Known Family Medicine in the World.

It has been used with such wonderful success in all parts of the world for CHOLERA, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS that it is considered an unfailing cure for these diseases.

Has stood the test of Forty Years' Constant Use in all Countries and Climates.

It is RECOMMENDED by Physicians, Missionaries, Ministers, Managers of Plantations, Work-Shops, and Factories, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by Everybody, Everywhere, who has ever given it a trial.

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL AS A LINIMENT.

It should always be used for Pain in the Back and Side, and brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, Scalds, etc.

No family can safely be without it. It will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills, and its price brings it within the reach of all. It is sold at 25¢, 50¢, and \$1 per bottle, and can be obtained from all druggists.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

apl 18 eow 1y

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, — bales

Spirits turpentine, 229 casks

Rosin, 1,306 bbls

Tar, 119 "

Crude turpentine, 338 "

May 5

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was nominal at 30 cents per gallon for regular packages, with no sales to report. We hear of 30 cents being bid for a lot of 15 casks city distilled.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at \$1 02 1/2 for Strained and \$1 07 1/2 for Good Strained, with no sales reported in these grades. Sales of 310 bbls fine rosins at \$2 50 for M. Pale, \$2 75 @ 3 00 for N. Extra Pale and \$2 25 per bbl for W. Window Glass.

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Good Ordinary, 10 1/2 " "

Low Middling, 10 1/2 " "

Middling, 11 1/2 " "

Good Middling, 11 1/2 " "

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary, 9 1/2 cts @ lb

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